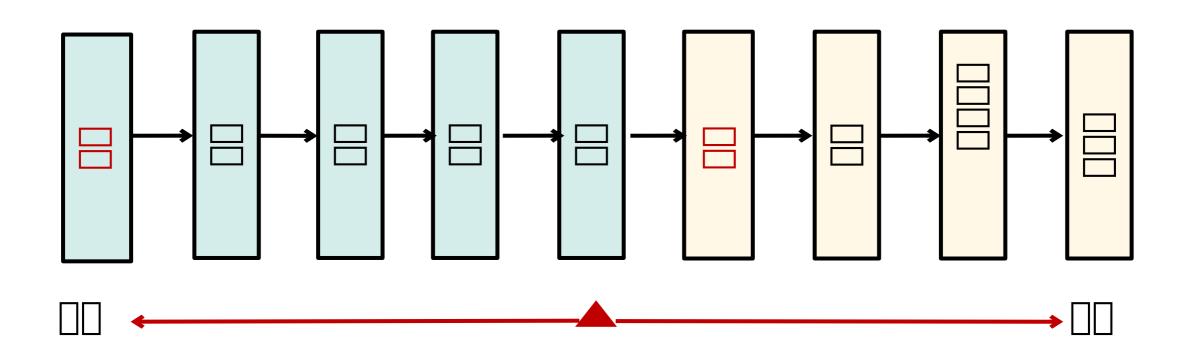
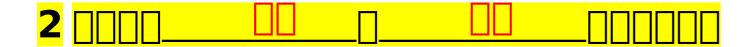
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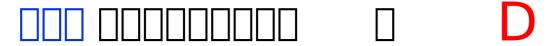
















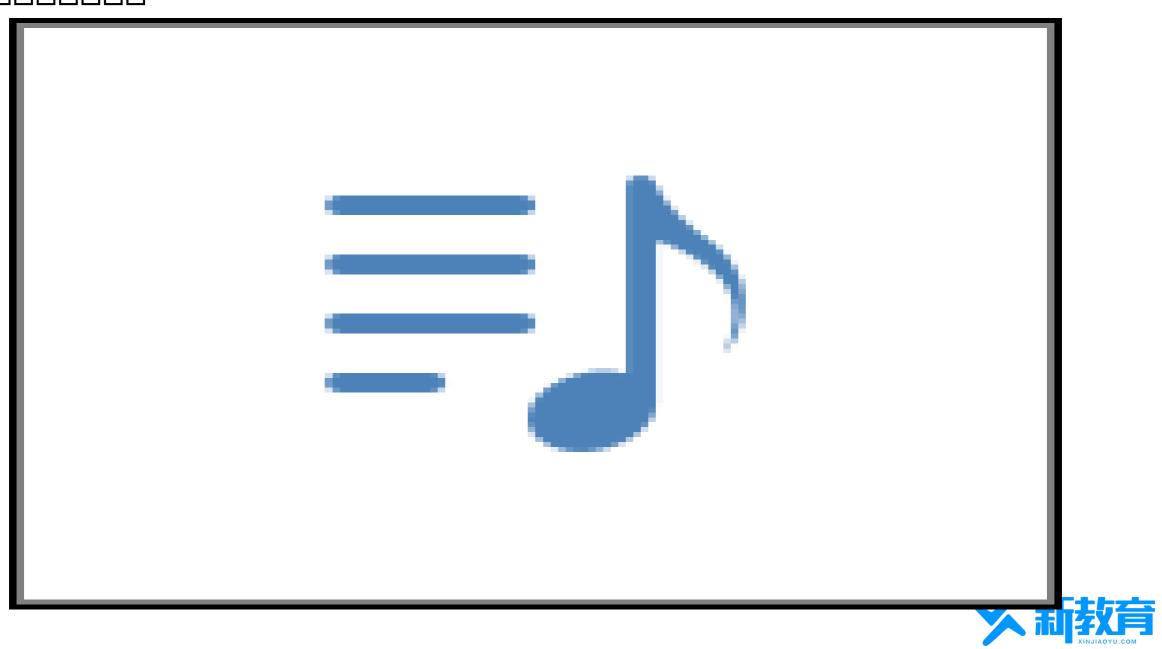


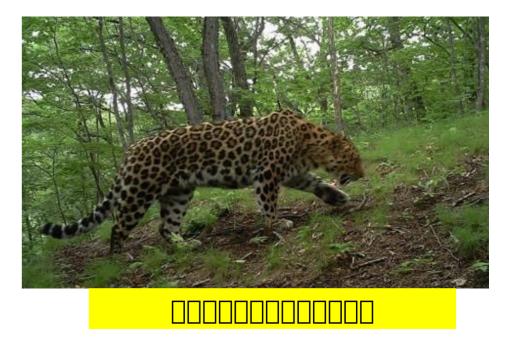


### 种群研究的中心问题是种群的数量特征及其变化规律









 $\succ$   $\Box$ 





种群数量发展趋势

▶性别比例

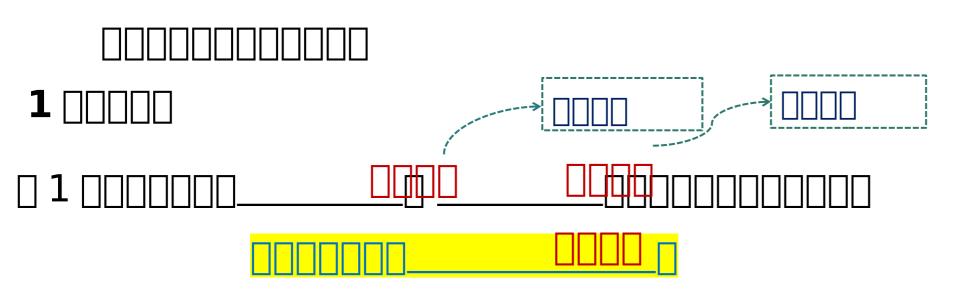
出生率和死亡率

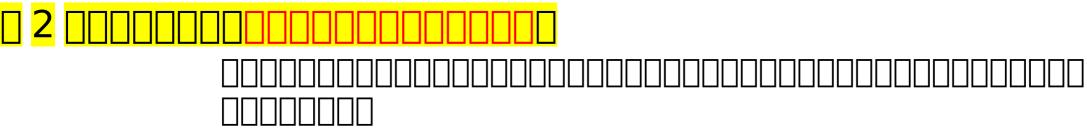
迁入率和迁出率

年龄组成

种群数量特征





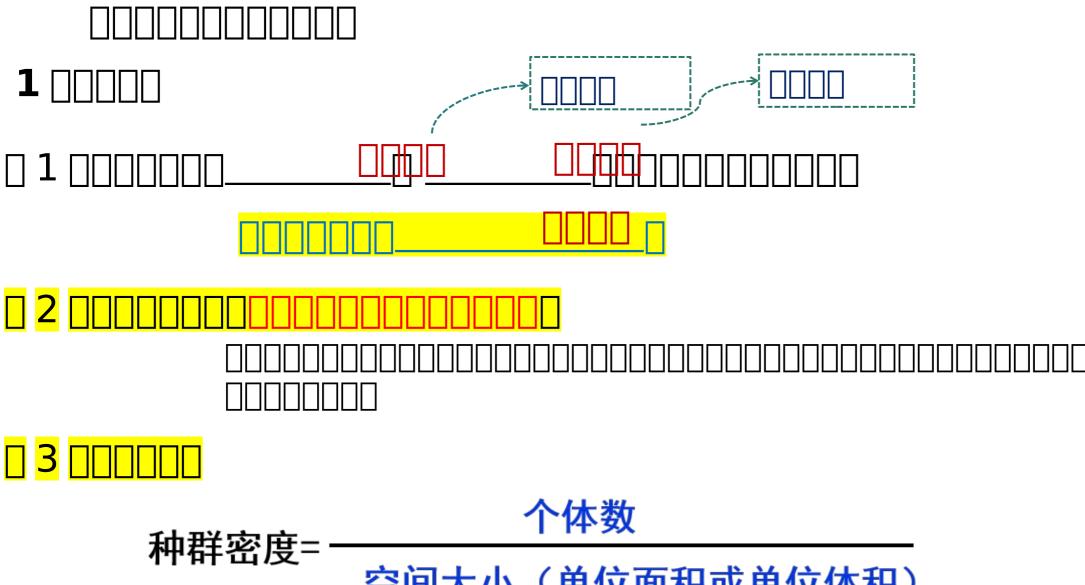




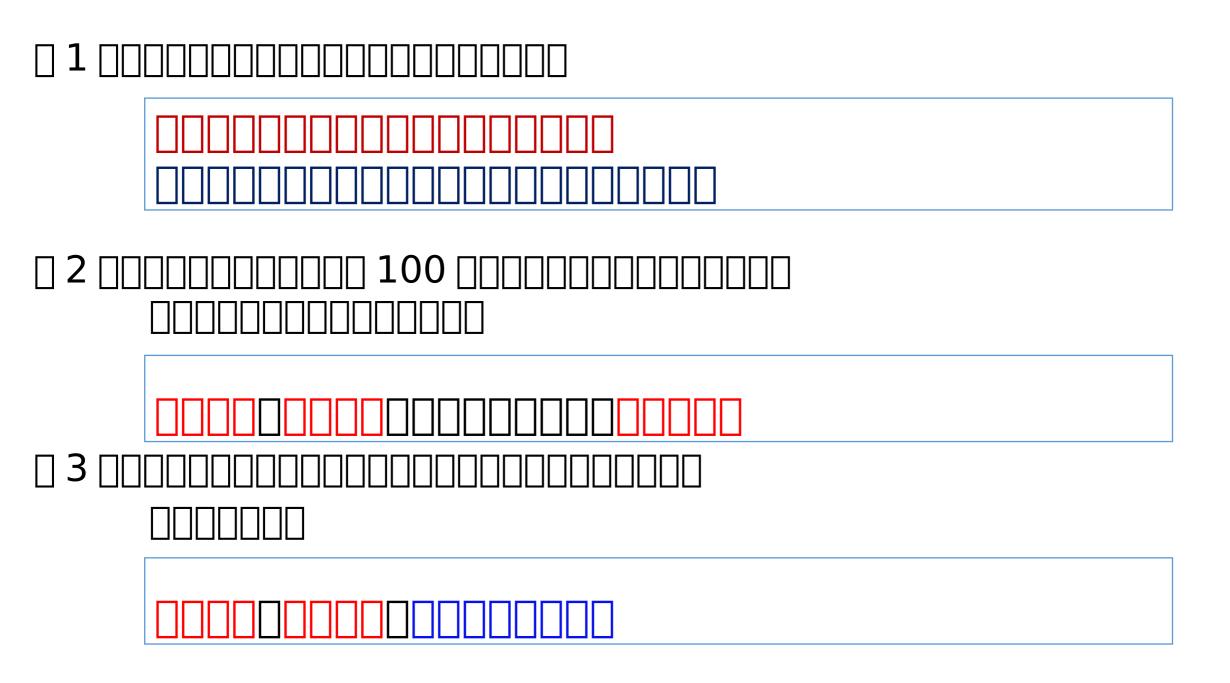


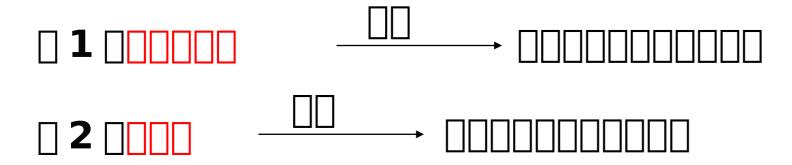






空间大小(单位面积或单位体积)



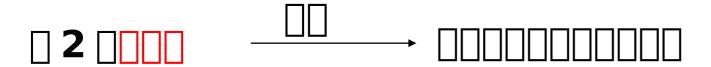


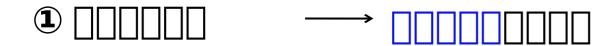




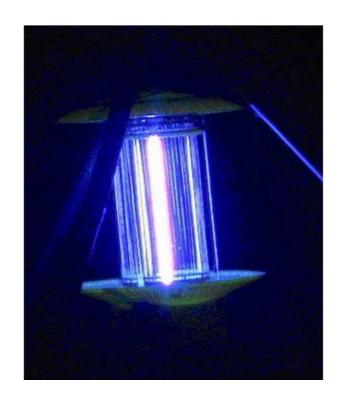






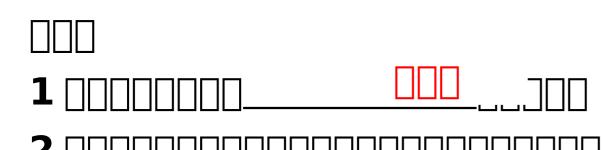


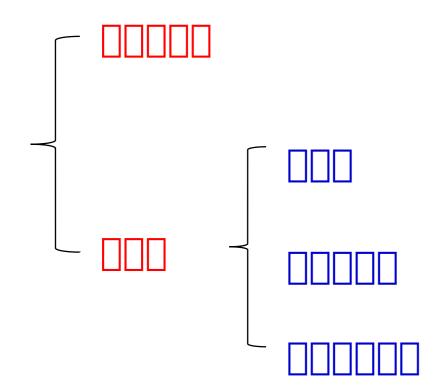




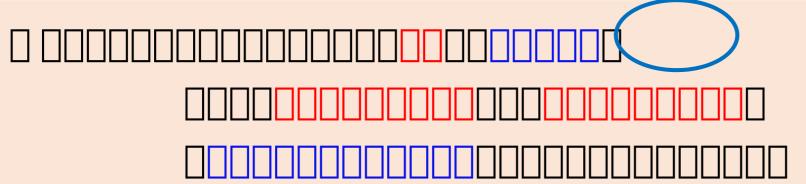








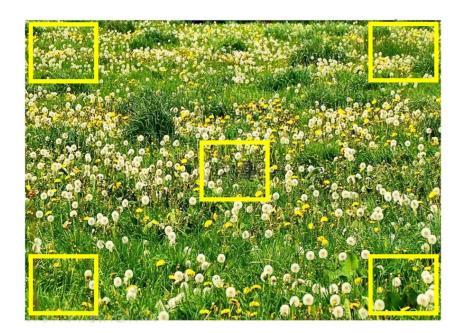






样方编号	1	2	3	4	5
株数	3	11	8	12	16

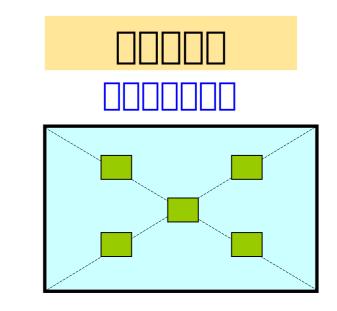


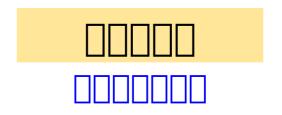






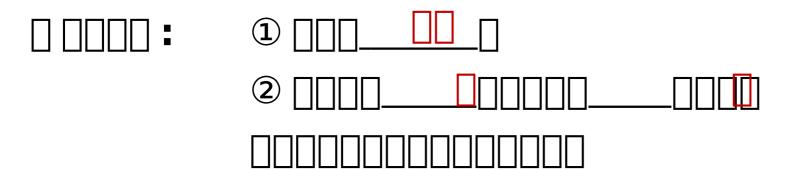














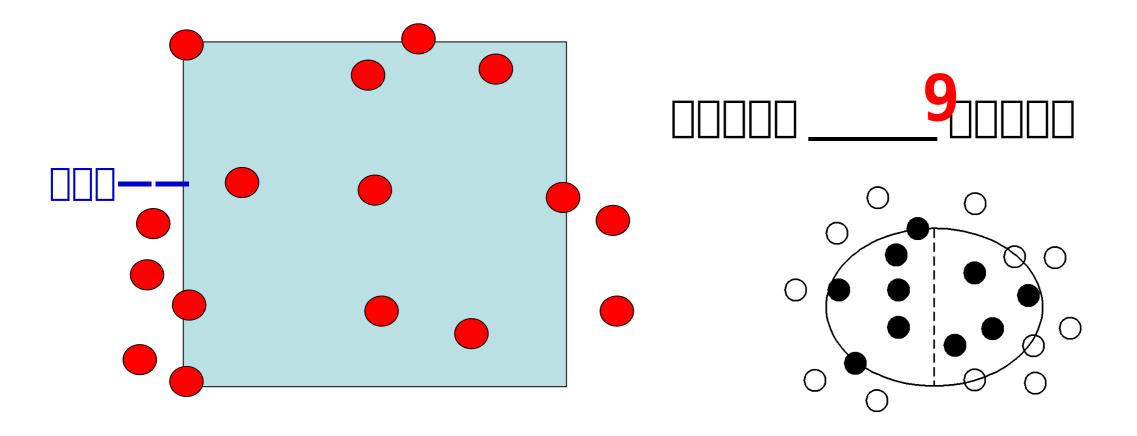








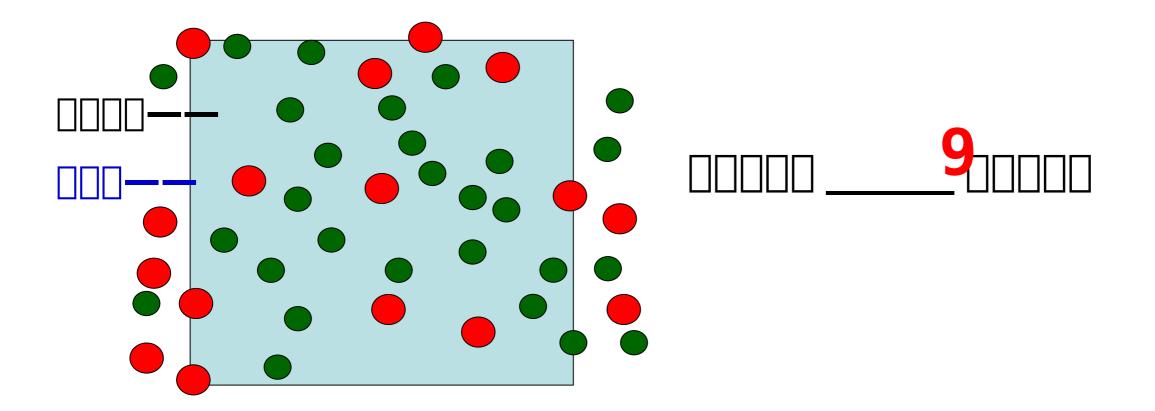


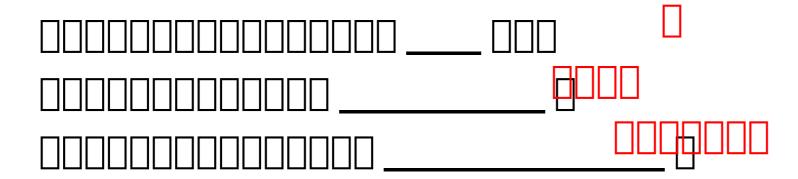


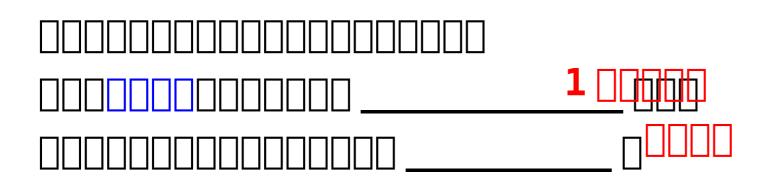










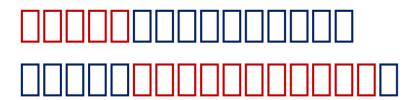


- **□**□□**□ 1m**×**1m**
- **□**□ 3m×3m
- **□ 10 m** × **10 m**





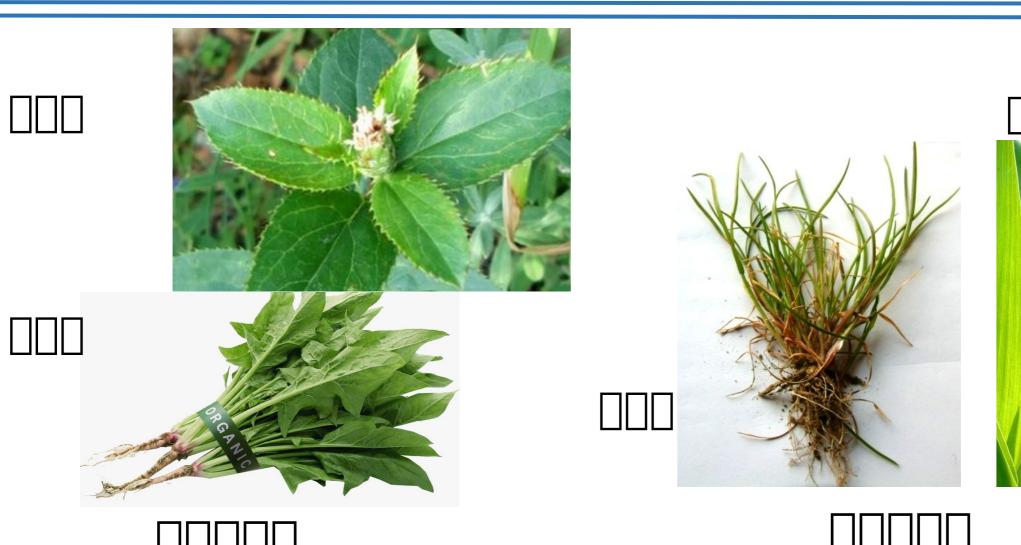




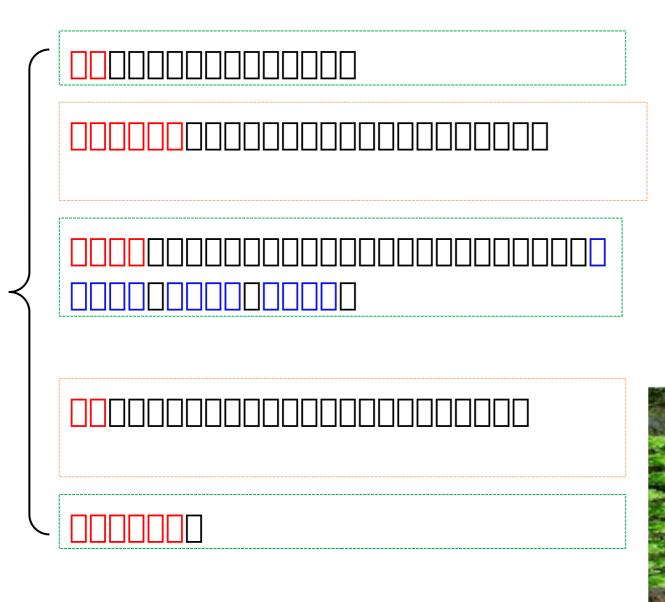


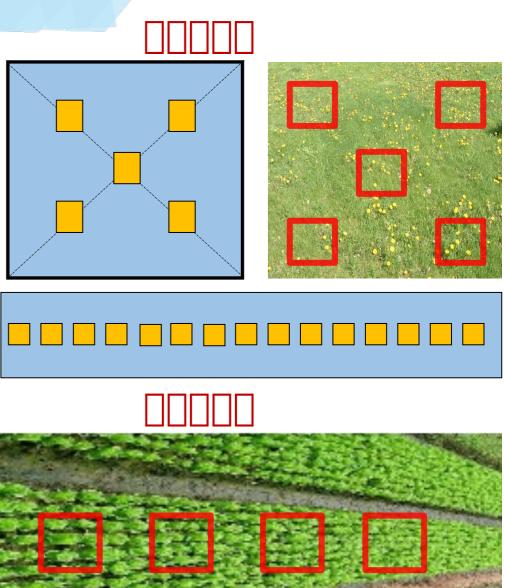






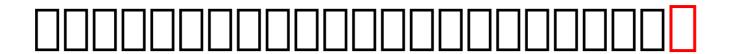




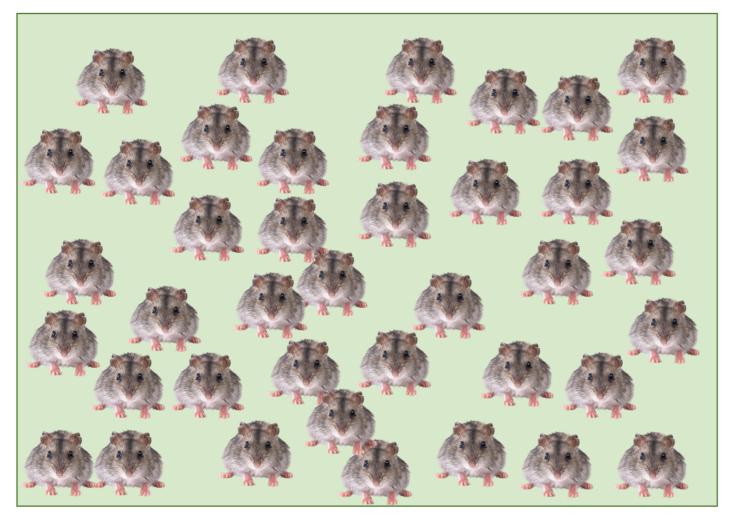


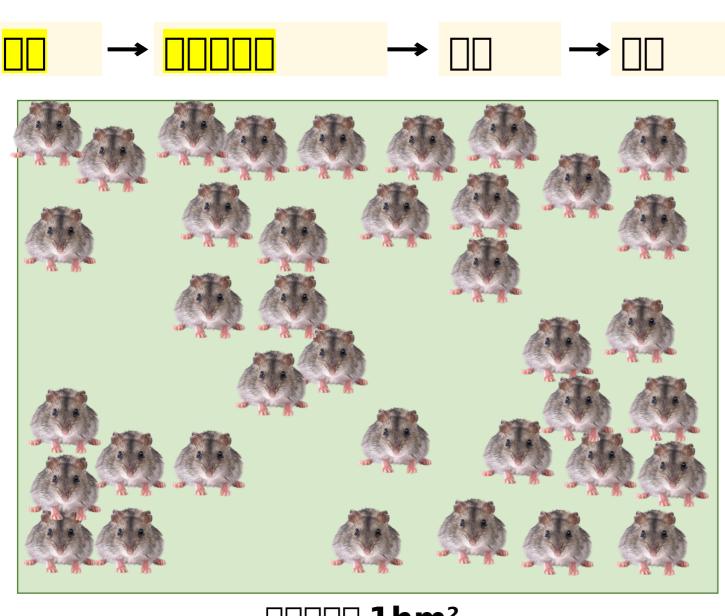


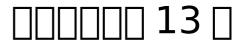


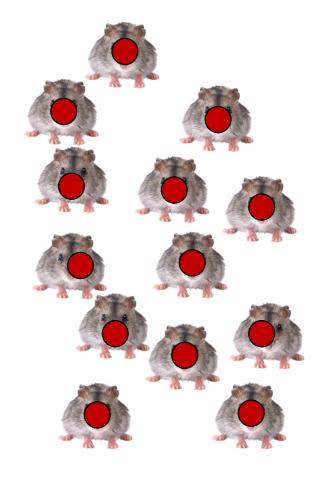




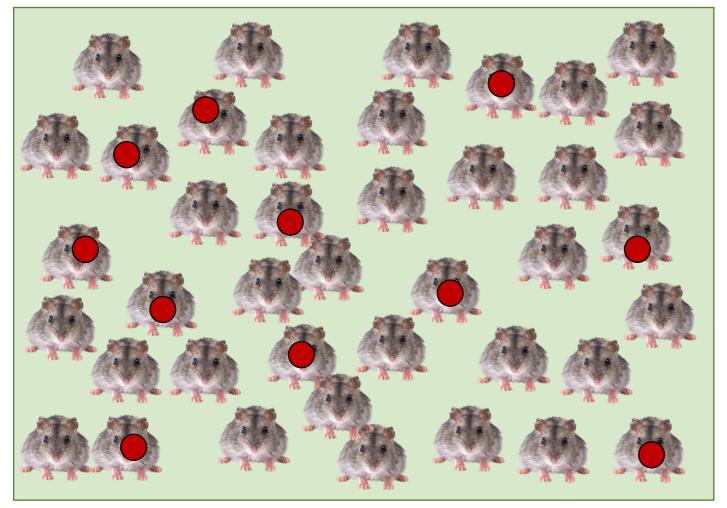




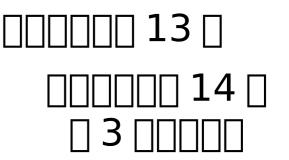


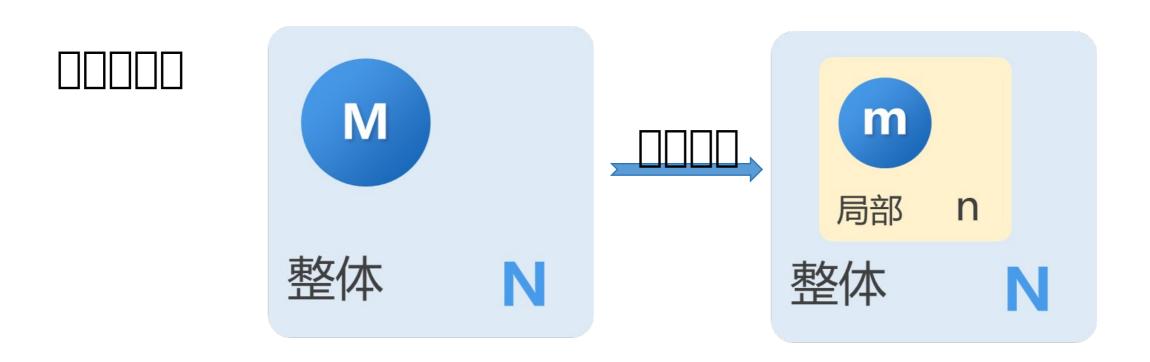






|| || || || 1hm²









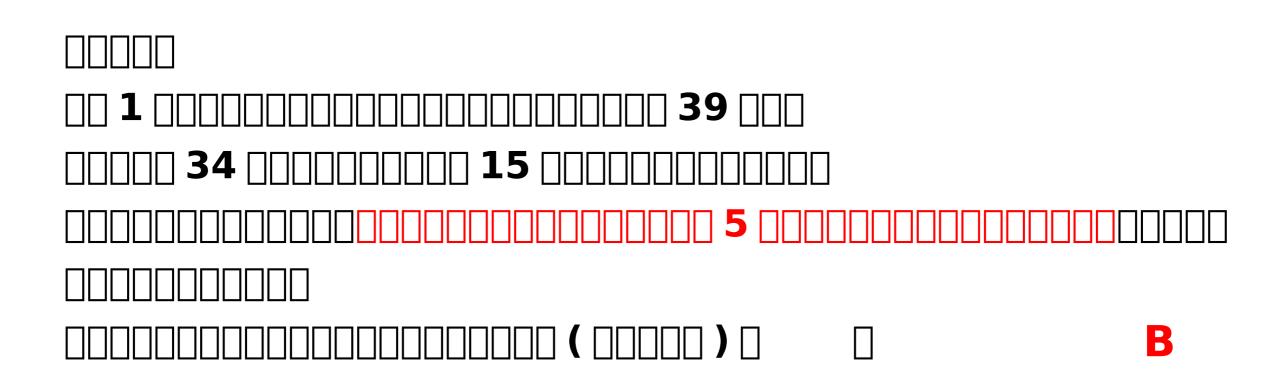
13	14	3	60.62 /hm

$$\frac{3}{---} = \frac{13}{---}$$

$$14 \quad \Box \Box$$



$$\frac{15}{34} = \frac{39}{N}$$

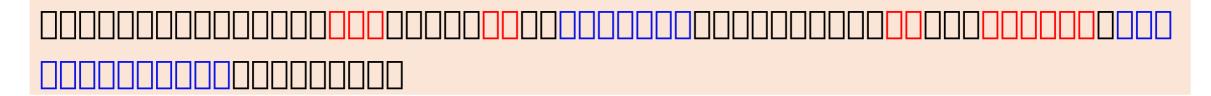


$$\frac{15}{34} = \frac{39 - 5}{N}$$













> 误差分析

#### 标记物脱落

标记物使动物受惊吓, 从而不易被捕到

标记物太醒目, 导致标记个体易被天敌捕食

重捕时间太短,初捕个体未充分融入;

标记物过于明显, 使其第二次捕捉时更易被捕到。

被标记个体部分死亡



偏大

偏小

#### 生物科技进展

#### 调查种群数量的其他方法

调查动物种群密度的常用方法,如样方法、标记重捕法,往往需要直接观察或捕捉个体。在调查生活在隐蔽、复杂环境中的动物,特别是猛禽和猛兽时,这些方法就不适用了。为此,科学家开发出一些不需要直接观察或捕捉,就能调查种群密度或种群数量的新方法。

在动物的栖息地布设若干台红外触发相机,恒温动物一靠近,就会触发相机自动拍摄照片或视频。经过一段时间,科学家利用计算机分析处理这些照片或视频,就能确定所调查动物的种群数量。运用这种方法,我国科学家于2015年查明,我国东北长白山脉北部地区至少有27只东北虎和42只东北豹。

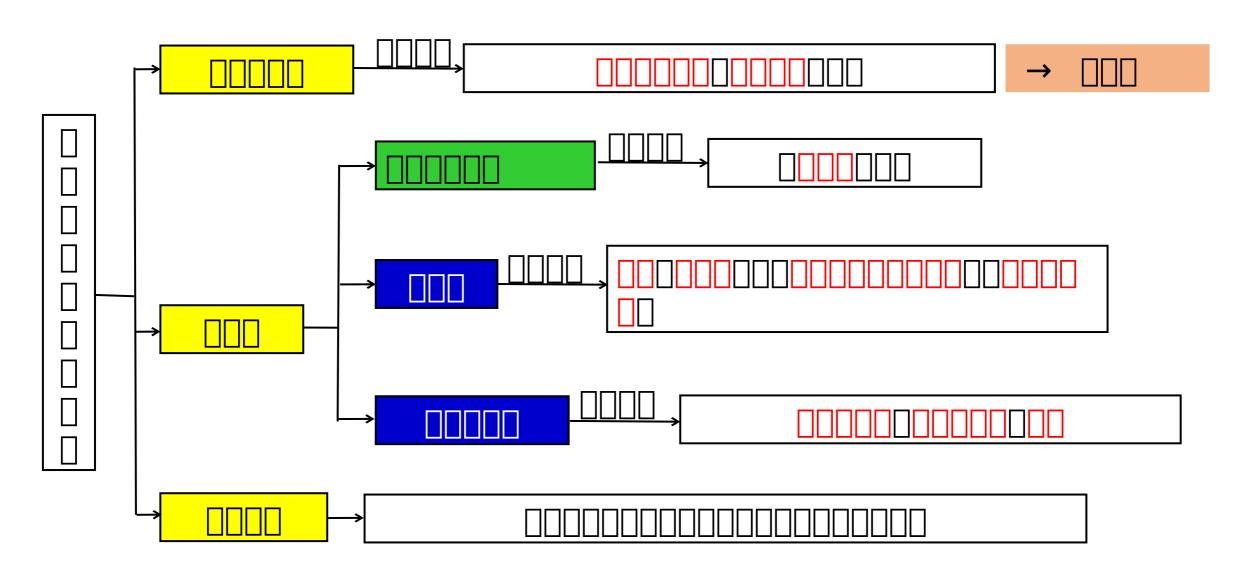
不同动物的粪便具有不同的特征。先 区分粪便来自哪种动物,再分析这种动物的 粪便来自多少个个体,就可以获得种群的数 量信息。例如,在四川王朗国家级自然保护区,科学家采集了大量大熊猫的粪便,通过分析其中的微卫星 DNA 分子标记,查明在2003—2004年,这一地区大熊猫的种群数量为66只,其中雄性35只,雌性31只。

**3** 动物的声音也存在个体差异,成熟个体的声音特征往往可以长期保持稳定。因此,

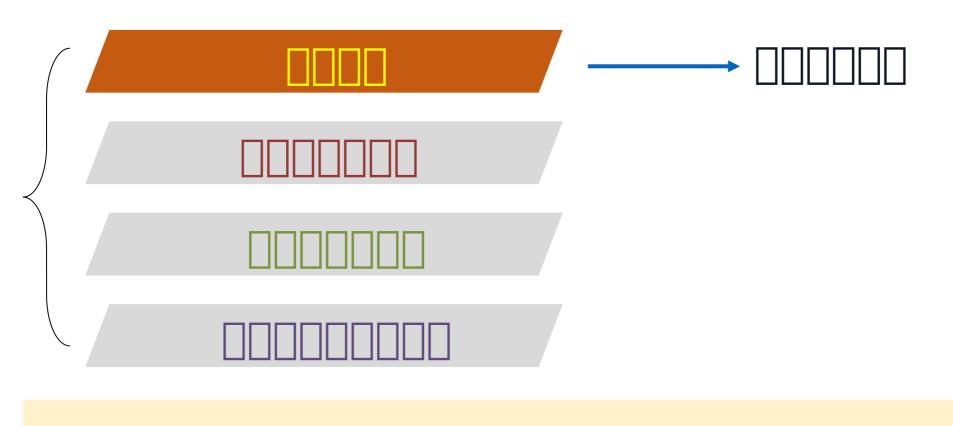
啼叫的长臂猿

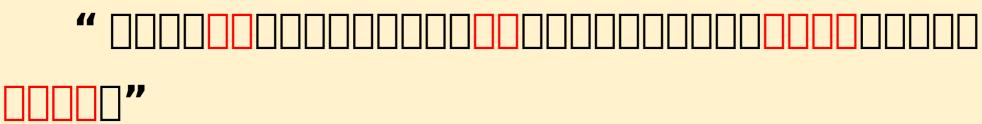
动物的声音可以作为一种非损伤、低干扰的标记,用于对不同个体进行识别,进而进行种群数量的监测。利用这种基于声音的个体识别技术,科学家成功地对鲸、长臂猿等哺乳动物以及鸮、秧鸡等鸟类开展了野外种群数量的监测。





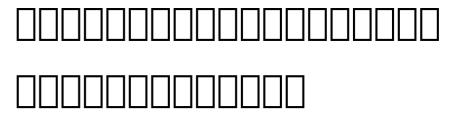




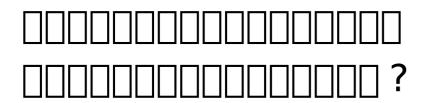










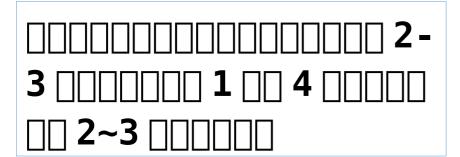






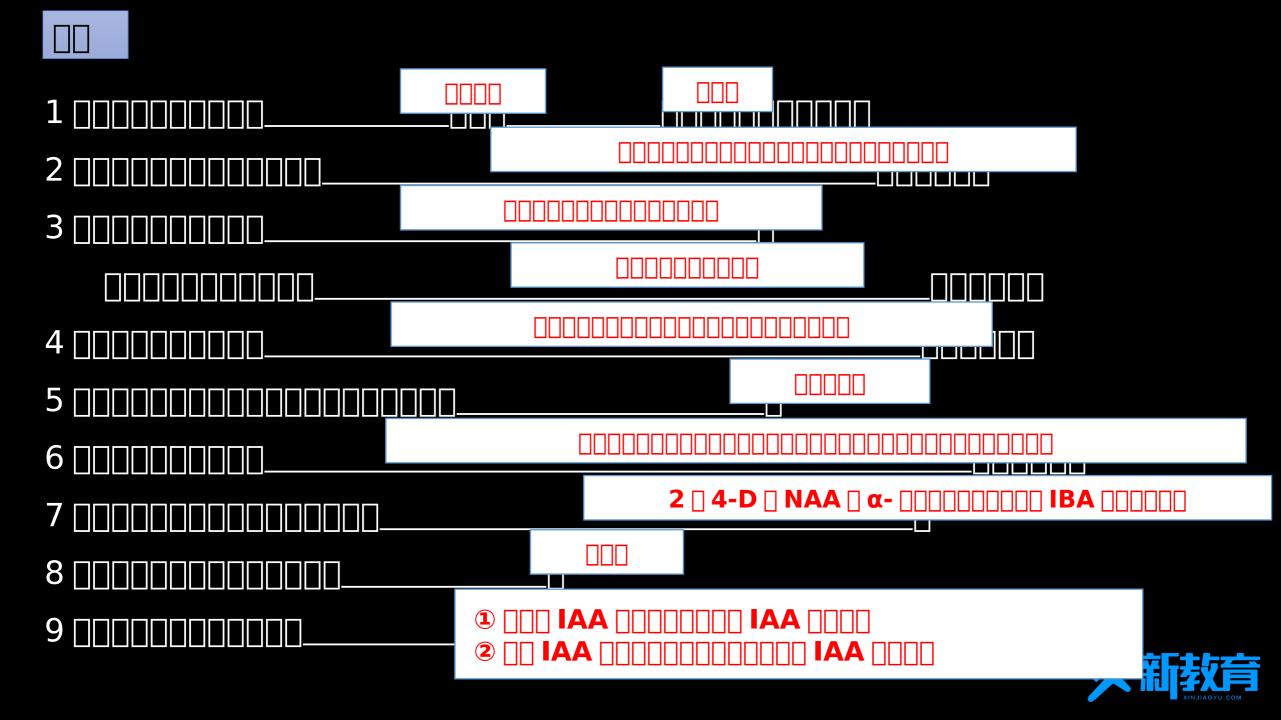






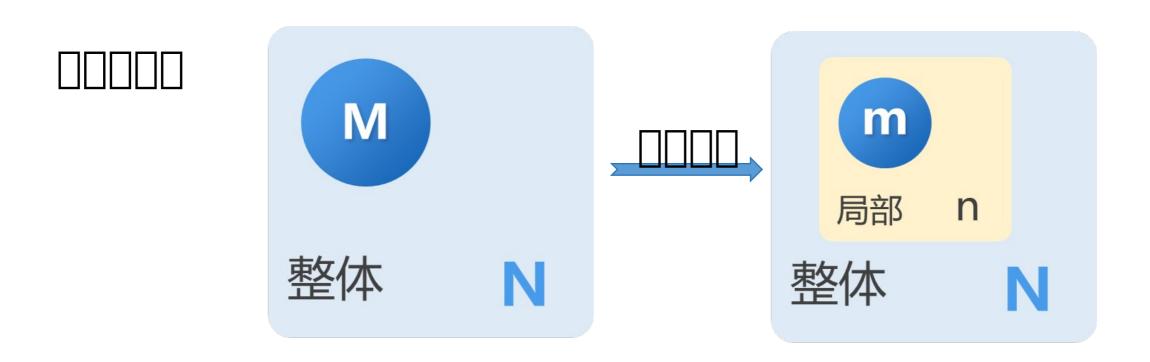


□□□ **5-10** □□□



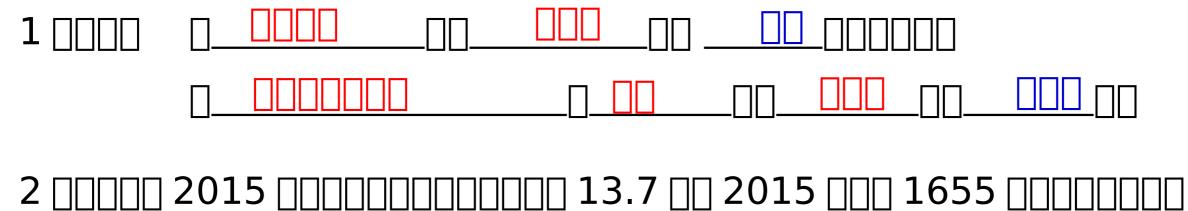
- 3 0000000000000000







 $\square\square\square\square\square\square$  n  $\square$  $\square\square\square\square\square\square$ 4. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ **《新教育** 





$$\square\square\ 2015\ \square\square\square\square\square\square\square\square\square\square\square\square\square\square\ 13.7\ \square\square\ 2015\ \square\square\square\square\square\square\ 975\ \square\square\square\square\square\square$$

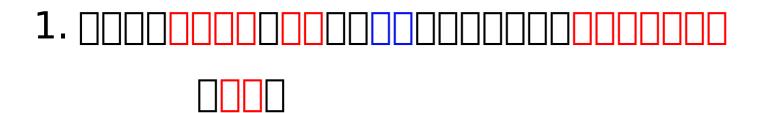








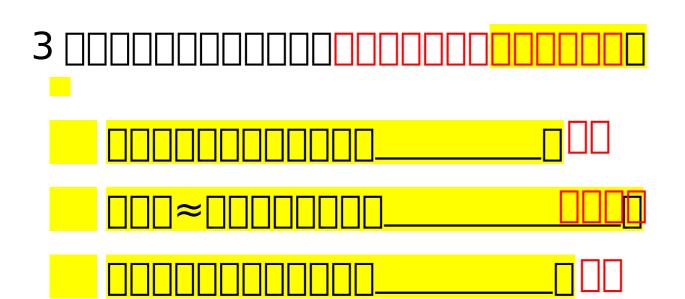






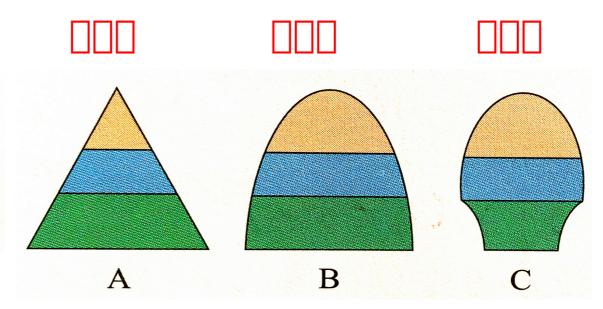




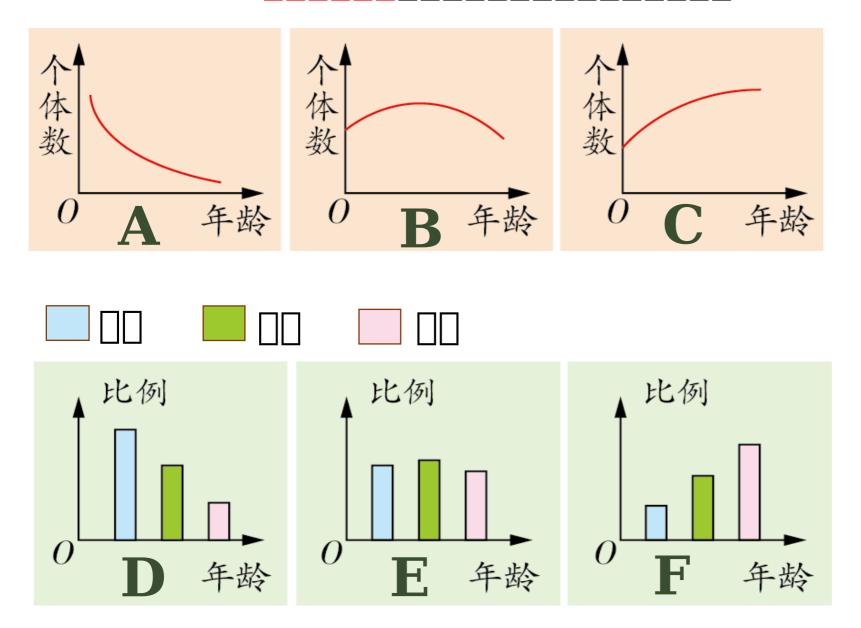


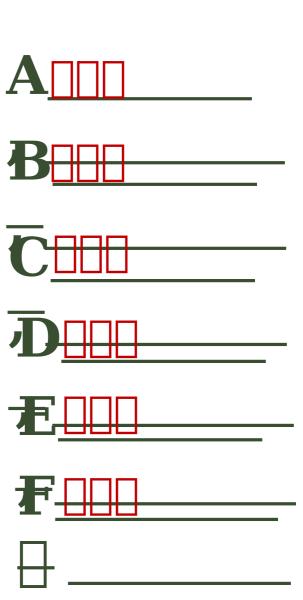


- - 老年个体数
  - 成年个体数
  - 幼年个体数



- **4** 0000 0000000 0000000 0000000

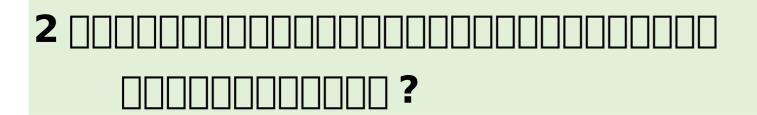


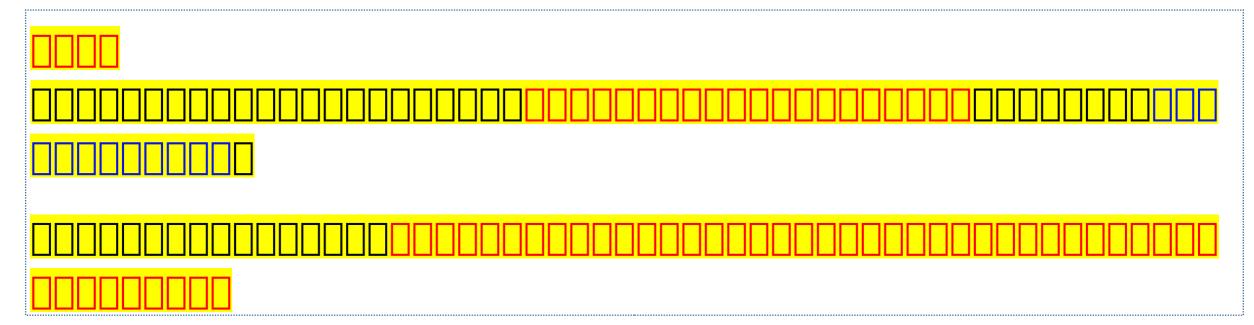


















年龄	1990	2013	2018
0~14 岁	27.69%	16.41%	16.9%
15~64 岁	66.74%	73.92%	71.2%
65 岁及以上	5.57%	9.67%	11.9%



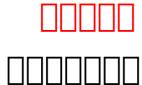




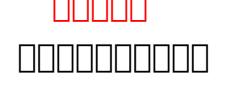
2. 000

0 2 0000











**3 3 3** 

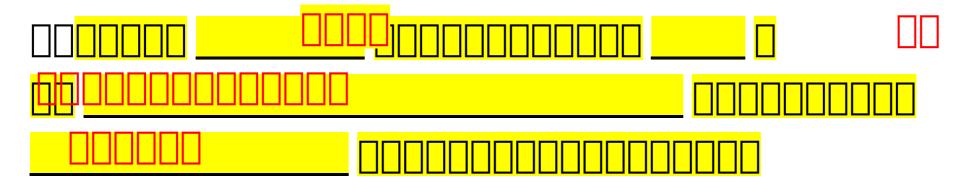






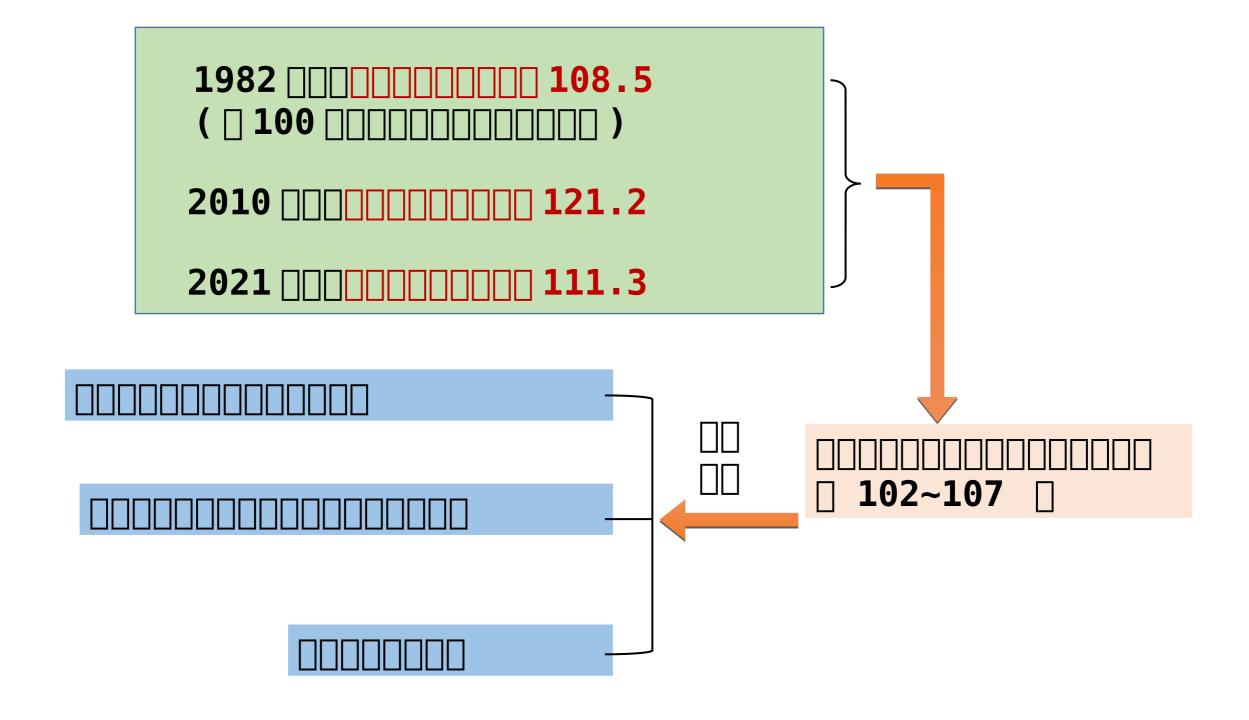
# 2. 0000

(4)

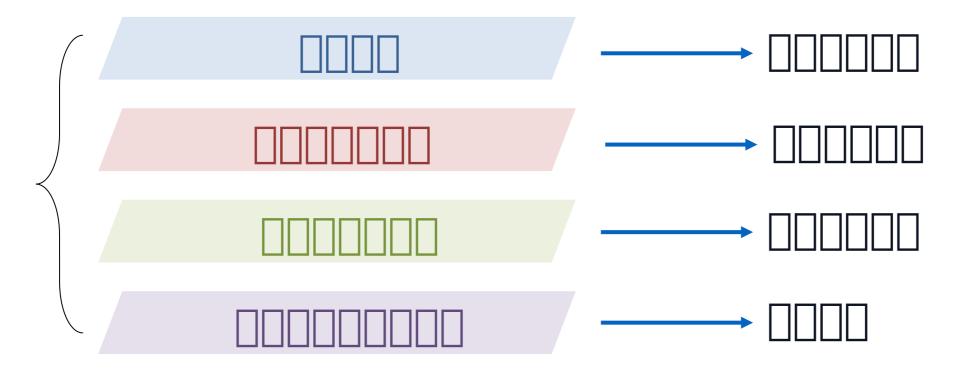




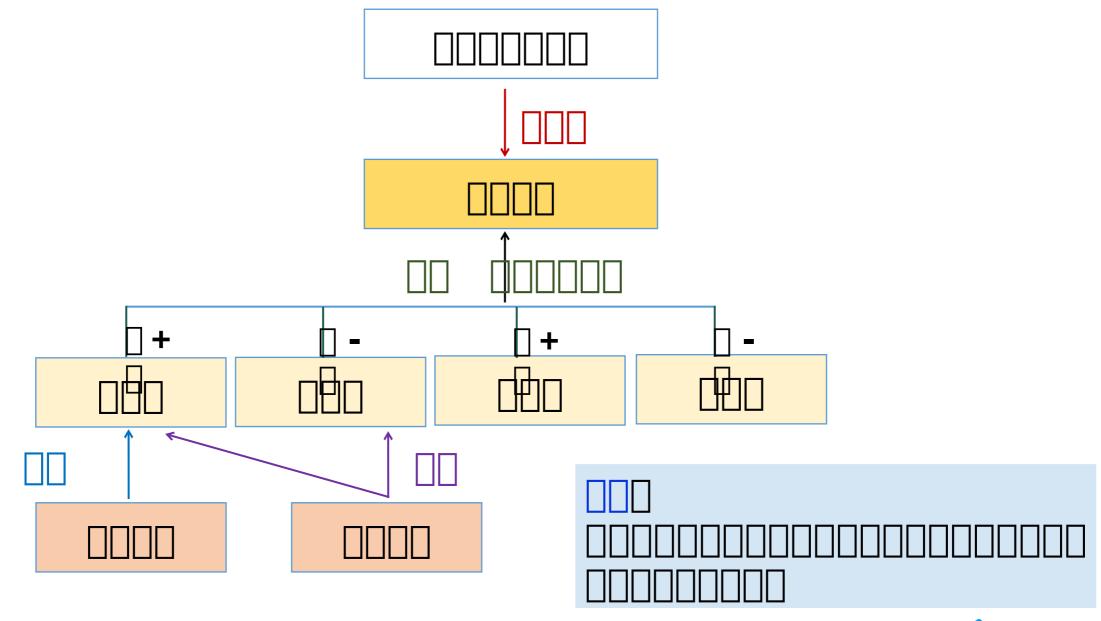






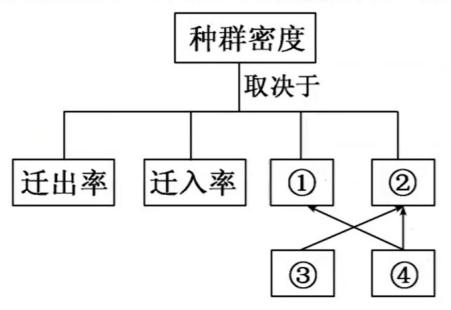








1.下列对种群数量特征概念图所作的分析, 错误的是( B )



- A.利用性引诱剂诱杀害虫会影响③
- B.增长型种群的数量增长是由于① > ②
- C.预测种群数量变化的主要依据是④
- D.我国计划生育政策的目的是通过降低②来控制人口过度增长



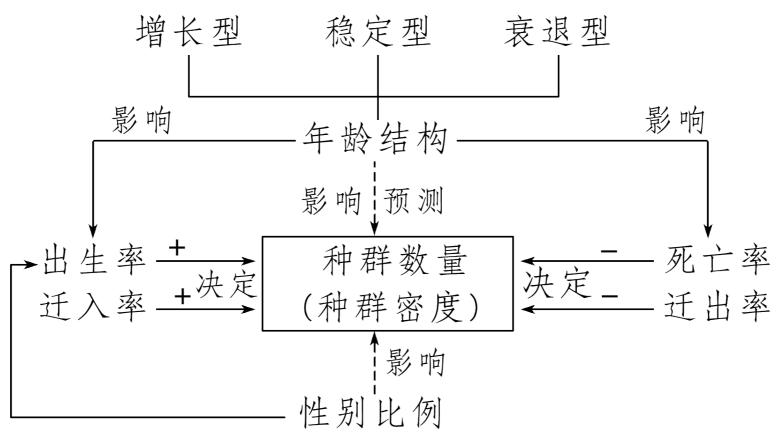
## P6 | | | | | | |

- 1.种群密度是种群最基本的数量特征。判断下列与种群密度有关的表述是否正确。
  - (1) 一块草地上所有蒲公英的数量就是这个蒲公英种群的种群密度。()★
  - (2) 调查青蛙等活动范围不大的动物的种群密度可以用样方法。()√
  - (3) 种群密度与出生率成正比。() 🗙









**注:**"+""-"分别表示增加、减少; "→""--→"分别表示直接因素、间接因素。